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DEMAND FOR DIRECT TALKS REJECTED BY TURKEY

Reply To Soviet Note On Dardanelles Issue

Conference Of Montreux Powers, With America Replacing Japan, Suggested

Ankara, Oct. 20 (UP).—Turkey, in her reply to the second Soviet note on the Dardanelles, again rejected demands for direct negotiations and defence bases and, instead, suggested a conference of all the Montreux Powers, with the United States replacing Japan, to decide the future of the Straits, it was disclosed to-night.

The note concluded, "In these conditions, the Turkish Government doubts the usefulness of continuing (Soviet-Turkish) correspondence."

The text of the Turkish reply, totalling 6,000 words, will be released at midnight.

Answering the charge that Turkey was sidestepping direct discussion of the Soviet request for defence bases in the Dardanelles—Point Five of the Soviet note of September 24—the Turkish reply said the question had been discussed lengthily, beginning with the Moloov-Sarajolli talks in 1939 and ending with the latest exchange of notes.

The reply said the Turkish Government felt that Soviet fears of aggression should be allayed by the fact that United Nations forces would aid national armies to defeat aggression from any quarter.

The reply rejected with great detail both Points Five and Four—the latter a proposal for direct Soviet-Turkish negotiations on the future of the Dardanelles—of the Russians' second note.

"It said the Turkish Government was convinced the exchange of views envisaged by the Potsdam Agreement had been completed.

"In these conditions," the note said, "the Turkish Government greatly doubts the usefulness of continuing correspondence and although her attitude regarding Points Four and Five remains unchanged, it is ready to participate in a conference composed of the Montreux signatories, with the United States replacing Japan."

**Three Explosions
In Stuttgart**

Frankfurt, Oct. 20 (UP).—Three simultaneous explosions rocked the Denazification Court buildings in Stuttgart and Backnang, 25 miles away, last night, military government officers revealed to-day.

A hole was blasted in the side of the Stuttgart Provost Marshal's office by the explosion.

An announcement said that only minor damage was caused by the explosions and there were no casualties.

"Both bombs in Stuttgart are believed to have been made from shells of a considerable size," the announcement said. "The Backnang bomb is believed to be made of TNT. The three explosions are under investigation by Army investigators and German criminal police."

**ARMED REVOLT IN U.S.
ZONE IN KOREA**

London, Oct. 20 (UP).—Radio Moscow reported to-night that thousands of striking workers in the American zone of Korea staged an armed revolt against American troops, with a great number of killed and wounded on both sides.

The broadcast quoted radio reports from Seoul in southern Korea that violent battles broke out when police and troops used force in attempting to arrest the strikers.

Underground Group Arrests In Spain

London, Oct. 20 (UP).—Twenty-three Spanish Republicans—all members of an underground organisation—were arrested in Barcelona yesterday, the Daily Telegraph reported from Madrid to-night.

The dispatch said that the group, which aided the clandestine entry of exiled Spaniards over the Pyrenees, included former Republican Army officers. They were said to be members of a Republican organisation which issued instructions to underground workers.

The dispatch added that the arrested men included Communists who had entered the non-Communist organisation by purporting to be Republicans.

In another Madrid dispatch, the Daily Telegraph said that a considerable number of German prisoners of war fleeing from France had been arrested and placed in a concentration camp near Burgos.

The report said other Germans had evaded the police and contacted the organisation, which provided them with money, clothes and false papers. They had been taken to larger Spanish cities and kept under cover, the dispatch said.

"The existence of the organisation which helps them is well known in Madrid, though official quarters deny all knowledge of it," the report added.

**ANTI-FRANCO MOVE
IN BULGARIA**

Sofia, Oct. 20 (UP).—In a letter to the Security Council Bulgarian syndicates representing 600,000 workers to-day announced their support for the Spanish people fighting the Franco regime and demanded that the Bulgarian Government recognise the Spanish Republican government.

The dispatch said the assassination report had been received last night by the Italian Carabinieri Corps. The woman reportedly planned to act while the Pope travelled from Castel Gandolfo to the Vatican.

The report added that the Pope's car made the 16-mile journey at high speed, with the blinds drawn.

The police and the Vatican refused to make any statements on the incident.

**Yugo-Slav's Threat
To Assassinate
The Pope**

London, Oct. 20 (UP).—The Exchange Telegraph reported from Rome that police guarded Pope Pius on his entire trip from his summer home to the Vatican to-day, following a report that a Yugo-Slav woman would try to assassinate him as he passed the excommunication of Marshal Josef Tito.

The dispatch said the assassination report had been received last night by the Italian Carabinieri Corps. The woman reportedly planned to act while the Pope travelled from Castel Gandolfo to the Vatican.

The report added that the Pope's car made the 16-mile journey at high speed, with the blinds drawn.

The police and the Vatican refused to make any statements on the incident.

Abolition Of Veto Power At UNO Premature

New York, Oct. 19.—The Soviet Union and the United States are expected to stand firm for the maintenance of the "Big Five" power of veto when the United Nations General Assembly hears the case of the revisionists, led by Dr Herbert E. Brown, Australia's Foreign Minister, and backed by the Cuban delegation.

Among Security Council delegates, the consensus of opinion this week-end was that although the smaller States would make a big effort, the veto powers would not be overthrown.

To-day, delegates from all United Nations were beginning to surge into overcrowded New York for Wednesday's opening of the General Assembly. The flow of arrivals was expected to reach its climax with the berthing on Monday morning of the liner Queen Elizabeth bringing among other delegates M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

The City of New York building on the old World's Fair site in Flushing Meadow, Long Island, is all ready for the first sitting at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, when President Truman will give his address of welcome.

6½ Weeks Session

The discussions are expected to go on for six and a half weeks and it is estimated that there will be 450 different meetings of various committees and sub-committees.

The most hotly debated subject after that of the veto may be those of the economic reconstruction of Europe, with Britain leading the fight for the establishment of an economic commission in opposition to the Soviet Union and the Slav countries—and the proposed setting-up of a refugee organisation on which there is a wide difference of opinion between the western powers and Russia.

Among the 53 items on the agenda is the proposal to set up a trusteeship council—the last big United Nations organ to be formed—which will be considered with the anti-aggression treaty transferring mandated territories to the United Nations Trusteeship Organisation.

While the Assembly is in session, the Council of Foreign Ministers will meet on November 4 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel for a final endorsement of the peace treaties agreed at the Paris Conference.

Shawcross on Veto Power

New York, Oct. 19 (UP).—Despatches from the liner Queen Elizabeth at sea quoted the British delegate, Sir Hartley Shawcross, as predicting that use of veto power by the Big Five in the Security Council will probably decline as confidence between the nations increases and hence it would be premature to discuss veto power.

He disclosed that the British delegation has conferred with Soviet Foreign Secretary M. Molotov aboard the ship and that further informal meetings with Molotov would occur before the vessel docked in New York.

"Live" Broadcasts

New York, Oct. 19.—People all over the world will be able to hear "live" broadcasts of the meetings of the United Nations General Assembly, due to begin in New York on October 23 under plans, perfected in co-operation with the main world radio stations, a United Nations announcement said to-day.

Broadcasting will be under direct United Nations control. Four high-powered short-wave transmitters on the American coast, beamed on Europe, have been made available by the United States State Department. Included in the hook-up are the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the BBC, the Moscow Radio, Diffusion Francaise, the Netherlands Radio, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, and many others, the announcement said.

The Assembly meetings will be broadcast in full, with a running commentary alternating between English and French, supplied by official United Nations narrators.

The broadcasts will also be in three other official United Nations languages—Chinese, Russian, and Spanish. It was stated—Reuter.

TALKS Squatters In New York State Senate Building

New York, Oct. 20.—The 72 ex-servicemen who took possession of the New York State Senate building yesterday as a protest against the housing shortage, marched out to-day after squatting for 20 hours.

Tired and without food and cigarettes, because a police cordon outside the building stopped all supplies going in, they marched three abreast into the Executive chambers and presented the Governor, Mr. Thomas Dewey, with a 12-point programme.

Mr. Dewey told them: "We moved last fall with the most comprehensive housing programme in the United States. New York has led all other States in the Federal Government."

—Reuter.

Transport Workers Strike Threat In Australia

Melbourne, Oct. 20.—Forty thousand Australian railway and tramway workers to-day decided to cease work at midnight until their demands for increased wages and better conditions have been granted.

If the strike materialises, no trains will run in the state of Victoria and Melbourne will be without trams for an indefinite period.

Emergency road transport services between country centres and Melbourne has been arranged and suburban bus owners and carriers have been asked to operate on tram routes to take workers to and from places of employment.

Appeals have also been made to motorists to help.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON HOTELS' STRIKE LOSSES

Washington, Oct. 20.—More than \$125,000 is estimated to have been lost in the first eight days of the strike that has virtually closed 18 of Washington's hotels, the managers stated to-day.

Hopes for a settlement with the 5,000 hotel workers demanding pay increases of 15 cents an hour for those who do not receive tips and 10 cents for those who do, were dashed after the failure of negotiations yesterday.—Reuter.

Additional Troops Being Sent To Eastern Bengal

London, Oct. 20 (UP).—The Daily Express reported from Calcutta to-night that 1,600 additional troops would arrive to-morrow in the Noakhali and Tipperah areas of Eastern Bengal, in response to an urgent request from Hussein Suhrawardke of Bengal.

The Sunday Statesman in Calcutta to-day featured an account of the Noakhali district rioting in which 400 persons were reported to have been killed since the outbreaks started on October 10 in east Bengal.

The Statesman correspondent, who reported by telephone from Feul, said that between 200 to 300 others have been injured in lawlessness which was said to have been inspired by looting and the conversion of the Hindu minority to the Moslem faith.

The frenzied gangs, which created havoc in the areas of Tangani, Bhangman, Ralpur and Senbag are now reported to have moved into the Tipperah district.

Efforts of the military authorities and police to smash raids in which women were abducted and houses burned are said to be hampered by floods. In addition, the authorities are confronted with the problem of feeding and sheltering approximately 12,000 refugees gathered at Ramganj.

Riots In Bombay
Bombay, Oct. 21 (UP).—Fatal rioting spread beyond the curfew area for the first time yesterday (Sunday), resulting in four deaths and 14 persons injured over the entire Bombay area.

Separate attacks throughout the city and its environs lasted from dawn until early last night.

British Troops Injured When Jeep Hits Mine

Jerusalem, Oct. 20 (UP).—A British captain and a soldier were injured severely and two other soldiers were reported missing to-day after a jeep struck a mine near the Zion colony. The Army has cordoned the area.

An unconfirmed report said an immigrant ship had been intercepted near the Palestine coast to-night. The military coast area was alerted for the possible arrival of the ship.

The strongest military formations ever to be seen in the Holy City took up positions last night after military police cars had raced through the streets imposing the curfew. Barbed-wire defences were laid down and Bren gun carriers were deployed along arterial roads.

Thousands of Jews returned to their homes after their Sabbath strolls as a curfew hour approached.

Meanwhile under a new law being prepared by the Lebanese Ministry of Justice, the buying of Zionist goods will be an offence and in some cases punishable by life imprisonment. The new law says: "All importers, buyers or dealers in Zionist goods will become liable to 15 years' imprisonment and fines ranging from £100 to double the value of the goods in question."

The law defines Zionist goods as those manufactured by Zionist labour in Palestine.

Mandate Surrender

London, Oct. 19 (UP).—A Government source revealed to-day that there is increasing sentiment within the Cabinet for the surrender of the British mandate over Palestine to the United Nations.

This sentiment, said the informant, was based on the growing conviction that there is no possibility of working out a Palestine settlement acceptable to both Jews and Arabs under present conditions.

Jeep Hits Mine

No official move in the direction of surrendering the mandate is expected before the conclusion of the Palestine conference scheduled to reconvene here on December 16, he said.

Even if the conference reconvenes, Britain is expected to make a last effort to obtain Arab-Jew agreement upon a partition scheme for dividing the Holy Land into autonomous Arab and Jewish States. Partition appeared the only hope of a settlement since both sides had rejected the British proposal for a "provincial autonomy" under British control.

However, the informant acknowledged that even if the Arabs accept the idea of partition—which so far they have refused to do—the task of fixing an acceptable boundary between the Jewish and Arab states appears unworkable.

The series of talks between Jewish Agency leaders and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones, ended yesterday and the Jewish representatives will report to the Inner Zionist Council.

(Continued on Page 4)

MacArthur's Optimistic Report On Political Progress Of Japan

Washington, Oct. 20.—Indications that the Japanese people feel that they can now "squarely face the problem of building a peaceful and democratic Japan" as the result of the progress in achieving constitutional reform and specific demonstration by the present Diet of "healthy insistence that the majority must rule" are noted in Gen MacArthur's latest report on the occupation of Japan.

A summary covering the month of August was made public to-day. Political progress coincided with a deterioration of the food situation to a new low, a substantial rise in the cost of production and continuation of the same major difficulties which have hindered industrial recovery since the end of the war, the report disclosed.

An amended version of the proposed new constitution was passed by the Diet's House of Representatives on August 24, the summary says, after intensive deliberations at public hearings of the special constitutional sub-committee.

Evidence that the Diet had grown conscious of its role as the chief organ of the government was seen in the resignation of Senzo Higai, Speaker of the House of Representatives, under pressure from the Opposition parties, aided by some supporters of the Government.

Objecting to Mr. Higai's deviation from the traditional non-partisan role of the Speaker, the anti-Government bloc in the House of Representatives demanded his resignation. The victory, achieved by the Opposition in Mr. Higai's removal was important, according to the summary, since it showed that the House of Representatives, which in the past has "usually followed the lead of bureaucracy and cabinet," had now asserted its independence.

Increasing Interest
Increasing popular interest in the Diet was indicated in the larger amount of space devoted to Diet affairs in the prefectural press and the record number of petitions the national legislature received from local communities. During August the report said, 550 such petitions were received.

Compared to the parliaments of other countries, the summary reports the rate of attendance of members of the Diet was extraordinarily high. Since its convocation in June the average session of the Diet was attended by 361 members of 77.4 per cent of the total membership. Cabinet members also, the report adds, attended Diet sessions with surprising regularity and outstanding conscientiousness.

The number of independent and small party members in the Diet has been reduced as the result of party reorganisation during the month so that only four major parties and one minor one, the Communists, remained.

The Government has substantially completed the screening of personnel under the purge directive with about 188,000 exponents of militant nationalism removed, or excluded from public office.

New Government Agencies

Four new government agencies began to function during the month—the Council for the study of peace treaty problems, the Holding Company Liquidation Commission, Economic Stabilisation Board and the Price Board.

As the food situation reached its "new low" in August, consumption of imported food dropped to its lowest level. Government stocks of staple foods remained about the same, but the volume of fresh vegetables and fresh fish was lower. Because of the release of imported foods, the report says, there was still no general starvation. Supplementary rations for heavy labourers in essential industries had again to be curtailed in August. The 214,014 metric tons of imported foodstuffs released in 23 prefectures "was calculated as necessary to prevent disease and unrest in deficit areas and equated approximately 31 per cent of the total stable food ration requirements for Japan for the month."

Food prices in Tokyo in May, according to Government figures, were 65 times those of 1937 and 23 times those at the end of the war. In June, prices dropped to only 20 times the 1937 level as the result of the import programme. The cost of living, generally, for Tokyo wage earners was estimated as 40 times the 1937 cost and 15 times that at the end of the war.

Labour Relations
Attention shifted from a solution of the food problem to the issues of labour relations in orderly mass demonstrations which, the report states, continued to express "public opinion and popular demand" during August.

On the whole, public unrest and apprehension decreased with an improvement in the food distribution situation.

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CZECH CRITICISM OF AMERICA CEASES

New York, Oct. 19 (UP).—Criticism of American policy in Russian-controlled eastern Europe ceased swiftly following the US Government's suspension of negotiations for the \$50,000,000 Import-Export Bank credit to Czechoslovakia.

The Czech Foreign Minister, Jan Masaryk, now aboard the Queen Elizabeth en route to the UNO General Assembly, announced that the Czech Government had decided to compensate American and other foreign investors for their losses in Government's confiscation of foreign-owned properties.

Such compensation, he said, may take the form of a long-term paper redeemable in the money of the nations concerned. He also pledged the Czech delegation will follow Big Four leadership in New York and won't protest against the veto or join any controversy aimed at elimination of the veto power.

At the same time the Czech press ceased its campaign of condemning that the United States foreign policy was aimed at "enslaving" eastern Europe and it is reported here that the anti-American posters were withdrawn from the Warsaw streets after the Polish Foreign Office called them "deplorable."

For example, one of these posters represented Uncle Sam's scaly hand covered with dollar signs and swastikas groping towards a Polish soldier at the Miesse bridgehead across a map of the new European frontiers. Secretary of State Bernard Baruch's warning that the United States "does not consider Poland's western frontier along the Oder and Neisse Rivers as definitive."

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NEW BATTLE BY AMERICAN AIRLINES FOR ROUTES INSIDE COUNTRY LOOMING

PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS FIGHT AGAINST C.A.B. FOR RIGHT TO OPERATE

(BY WILLIAM HARDCASTLE)

Bitter competition among American airlines for overseas markets is today switching back to the domestic field, and a new battle for valuable routes inside the continental limits of the United States is looming.

Chief "aggressor" in this battle is Pan-American Airways—for many years the nation's leading overseas airline, which up to now has not been allowed to operate inside the United States.

*Pan-American had a virtual monopoly of overseas air travel before the war, and for many years vigorously sought official backing for its ambition to be America's "single flagline" to foreign parts in the rich postwar years.

Pan-American's fight for this monopoly failed. Legislation which would have made it America's so-called "chosen instrument" was defeated in Congress, and the Civil Aeronautics Board—a government agency which allocates air routes both domestic and foreign to commercial operators—has since effectively killed any last hopes of the Pan-American board having "everything its own way" over the Atlantic and Pacific.

North Atlantic Route
First, the CAB authorized American Overseas Airlines and Transworld Airlines to operate across the North Atlantic to London, Paris, Lisbon and points east and south-east. American overseas licensed routes extend to Moscow (though they are not all in operation yet) while TWA has a projected line through the Middle East to India.

Several months later, CAB awarded to two other domestic airlines routes from the United States to various points in Latin America, thus ending the monopoly in this sphere of operations held for many years by Pan-American and its affiliate, Panagra.

The final blow fell with CAB's allotment of postwar Pacific routes. Pan-American likewise held a pioneering monopoly here, and still retains many of its lines, but others have gone to TWA, United Airlines and North-western Airlines. Pan-American now has domestic competition in almost every one of its world-gridding routes.

This very fact, however, has provided the weapon with which Pan-

American is now counter-attacking CAB so vigorously. It is now pointing out loudly and publicly that while competitors are allowed to operate their planes between the east and west coasts of the United States and between intermediate cities, Pan-American is forbidden to do so. It especially emphasises the case of TWA, which, with its long-established transcontinental route, its line across the Pacific to India, and its eastward service across the Atlantic and Europe to the same country, is the possessor of the first true "trans-world" airline. Pan-American is similarly licensed to cross the world eastwards and westwards from America, but is not allowed to cross America itself.

Newspaper Campaign
Pan-American is now demanding that the CAB "in all fairness" allow it into the rich trans-continental market and is backing its appeal with a heavy newspaper and magazine advertising campaign.

In one advertisement, for instance, the public is told that, with new 430-mph Republic Rainbow aircraft now on order (delivery of which is not expected however before the end of 1947) Pan-American can offer services crossing the nation in five hours better than any existing route.

Pan-American plans—which include links between San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle in the west, New York, Baltimore and Washington in the east, and Houston, Texas, and New Orleans in the South—has made "assumed" authorisation is obtained from our Government.

Application for this authorisation is not expected to come before the CAB for several months yet—but when it does it will be met with vigorous opposition from all the established domestic airlines. They realise the danger of themselves in a market which is only now beginning to emerge from the shadow of reconstruction difficulties and whose economic outlook is still uncertain.

Reuter.

SMASHING FRENCH BLACK MARKET

Paris, Oct. 19 (UP).—A chief Paris audience paid a dollar each last night to hear Yves Farge, Minister of Supply, tell them "France can be done with the black market by Christmas time."

Farge, speaking in Theatre Marigny where Hamlet with the famous line, "something rotten—in Denmark"—is playing, said "I am not a blood-thirsty man but I think perhaps a few black-marketeers should be hung."

The Minister's speech came at the time when the French economic police are busy with the textile ration, gold traffic, wine and flour seizures. French papers this morning announced that a new unnamed banking investigation is underway but no names were given. Several

HOUSING PROBLEM IN AMERICA

Albany, N.Y., Oct. 19 (UP).—Approximately 75 war veterans took over the State Senate Chamber today and voted to stay until the Governor issues a call for a special session of the Legislature to act on their demands for adequate housing. The veterans are part of some 3,000 veterans and sympathisers who marched on the capital earlier today demanding more and better homes.

The veterans, using battlefield tactics, infiltrated through a strong police cordon which had been thrown around the Capital grounds. Regular capital guards were unable to handle the situation and called on the assistance of State police, who took up posts around the Capital.

persons are reported to have been detained by the police.

Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

1—Puei
2—Woman's title (abbr.)
3—Sound of horns
4—Dicker
5—Children (abbr.)
6—Substance
7—Booster than
8—Turkish money
9—Large bird
10—Fish-eating birds
11—Over (abbr.)
12—Foley
13—DNO units
14—Pocketbook

DOWN

1—Tavern's customer
2—Paddy
3—Water buffalo
4—They're taught in school
5—Actor
6—Winged
7—Shooting star
8—Grand day (abbr.)
9—Part of "to be"
10—Fool-like part
11—Fathered
12—Night bird
13—Good being
14—Rhythmic flow
15—Languish
16—Ready for
17—Required
18—Double weight
19—Paw upon
20—Mean
21—Fictitious caution
22—Chemical units
23—India (abbr.)

NANCY. No Further Errors



SHIPPING DEPT.



Apparatus To Aid Blind Landing Of Aircraft

An agreement recently reported from Britain is concerned with the development, manufacture and marketing of airborne and ground radio apparatus to facilitate the blind approach of aircraft to airfield, and aircraft landing.

This agreement has been concluded between Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd. and P. L. Limited. The apparatus is a peace-time model of a radio instrument landing system for aircraft, operating at very high frequencies, and offering accurate and reliable glide-path, and localiser guidance from a distance of several miles down to within a few feet of the runway.

Developed during the war, this system proved of enormous value for aircraft-landing-at-night and in bad weather, and is the one recommended for international adoption by ICAO. During the war years P. L. Ltd. were entrusted with the development of blind landing equipment for the Government and have now been given a special contract to develop and manufacture this particular type of equipment for Britain's Ministry of Supply. P. L. Ltd., amongst the earliest manufacturers of radio apparatus, have a history of half-a-century in the scientific instrument field.

The two Companies have entered into an agreement by which, P. L. Ltd. will, in technical collaboration with Marconi's, develop and manufacture this new type of apparatus and the Marconi Company will be responsible for its installation and maintenance throughout the territories in which it operates.

Gardening Made Easy

Work in the garden will be easier in the future thanks to the ingenuity of manufacturers in Britain who have designed a host of new and simplified garden tools. Many of these are being shown at the "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition in London. Two new tools have been designed for weeding. A special knife has been designed to help keep crazy paving clear. Another, which can be used in a standing position, first cuts round the weed, then, by a backward movement, is closed down on it so that it can be drawn out.

Another interesting exhibit is an aluminium watering can with a handle which sweeps over the whole of the top and well down the back, so that at whatever angle it is held a good hold and proper balance are maintained. Instead of the usual rose, the water flows on to a serrated edge so that the spray can be directed more accurately.

Good balance is the chief characteristic of a new wheelbarrow, originally designed for moving lathe shavings swept up in a munition factory. It has solid rubber wheels. Another novelty is a tubular—steel ladder which can be adjusted to form a firm pair of steps.

Bangkok, Oct. 20 (UP).—The Minister of the Interior is planning mass evacuation from the territories destined to be returned to Indo-China. The government has appropriated 2,000,000 baht to provide assistance for the refugees. It is understood Siam will allow refugees who fled there during the Indo-China unrest to remain permanently.



Phyllis Hunter, posed before an unusual musical curtain in a British studio. This young singer first broadcast with Henry Hall and his dance band, and has since appeared in other BBC sound and television programmes.

Worldwide Search For Precious Gems

London, Oct. 19 (UP).—The worldwide search for the Duchess of Windsor's fortune in jewels pilfered from the palatial estate of the Earl of Dudley continued today amidst speculation that the robbery was engineered by one of two extremes—either international gem thieves or an amateur burglar.

The usually tight-lipped Scotland Yard maintained its security black-out, issuing a "no developments" statement. The spokesman for Scotland Yard, which moved in on the daring theft of the jewels valued at \$300,000 by the Duke himself, added that "there is nothing fresh to report and refused to say whether the search is continuing in any particular place abroad."

Meanwhile, Scotland Yard kept its agents alert for any developments from the United States and the continent that might bear out the immediate theory that the thieves would attempt to whisk the gems and stones out of England.

Ednam Lodge, located at Sunningdale Surrey, 23 miles from London, still echoed from the thud of policemen's feet.

A reward of \$3,000, the customary 10 per cent of the value of the stolen goods, has been offered by the insurance company holding the Windsors' policy.

Foreign Ballroom Dancing In Japan

Tokyo, Oct. 20 (UP).—Japanese Education Ministry officials are debating the question on whether foreign ballroom dancing should be allowed in schools as part of the general physical training.

Top Ministry officials, as well as 400 educators including teachers and girls of higher and normal schools, watched dance instructors at the popular Ginza dancehall demonstrate variations of the rumba, tango, foxtrot and the waltz. They also saw an exhibition by chorus girls.

Reserving final verdict, the officials said: "If social dancing can be considered conducive to public health we will not hinder its development."

Observers said—in the event dancing is approved it would be one of the most significant developments in Japanese educational history because hitherto it was considered contributive to "loose morals" and, therefore, strictly banned.

hand with an irreducible "minimum," and it would therefore have been highly misleading for him to rebid, merely because North made a two-over-one response. This response did not erase North's previous pass—the two-diamond bid would have been perfectly in order if North's holding had been something like:

Spades xxx Hearts x
Diamonds A K xxx Clubs xxx
Observe what a two-heart rebid by South would come to opposite any such "North holding." North, of course, would have to pass, and instead of having a reasonable play for two diamonds, North-South would probably suffer a substantial loss at two hearts.

The fault lay entirely with North, for not having given a far better picture of his strength in connection with South's heart bid. He should have jumped in diamonds—or even clubs—to tell South that he had passed a hand just short of opening-bid requirements, and to imply a fit for the heart bid. Even a raise to three hearts, despite the lack of over-card support, would have been infinitely more constructive than North's actual choice.

North made two extra tricks, but a cold game had been missed at hearts. South was not to the least at fault for this fiasco. He had opened third

Training College For Young Air Scientists

Britain's new College of Aeronautics at Cranfield, near Bedford, is to open in October when 50 students will be accepted for the two-year course.

There will be three main departments—aero-dynamics, aircraft design and aircraft propulsion. There will also be a flight section and since the College will be located on the site of a former Royal Air Force airfield the College will have its own flying ground from the beginning.

Students who show a special aptitude will be allowed to take part in research work, both on the ground and in the air. For the latter the flight section will have available a number of Anson and Halifax aircraft.

Among the equipment of the College will be several wind tunnels, including those for supersonic tests. Other apparatus will be built at the College in a specially equipped workshop.

OCCUPATION POLICY IN JAPAN UNCHANGED

Tokyo, Oct. (UP).—Editorial assertion in a section of the New York press that the American policy in Japan is to consider the "ultra-conservative regime of the Japanese as the present ally of the United States and must not be criticised by our allies" brought sharp denials from American quarters here and the report that George Acheson's remarks at the Allied Council on October 16 had been misinterpreted. Commenting on the editorial in the New York Herald Tribune which criticised Acheson for his statement that "Japanese aims became virtually identical with the Allied aims," a qualified American informant said the newspaper was "entirely in error" when it intimated that Acheson's remarks were designed to support the present Japanese Cabinet headed by Shigeru Yoshida. He pointed out that the Ambassador's remarks to the Council made no mention whatever of the Yoshida Cabinet.

The attitude of the United States towards Communist Japan was made clear in Acheson's statement of May 15 in which he said "The United States does not favour Communism in the United States or in Japan."

An informed source said American officials here are interested in the report that the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Herbert Evatt, in coming to Tokyo soon to observe for himself the functioning of the Allied Council and the role of the Australian and British Commonwealth member. Every facility will be accorded the Foreign Secretary if he does come.

No Change of Policy

Tokyo, Oct. 19.—A Spokesman of General MacArthur's headquarters tonight issued a denial of a change of the Occupation Policy. The statement says: "There has not been the slightest change in the occupation policy with reference to Japan from the day our troops landed at Atsugi Airfield. The policy was fundamentally written into the surrender terms and has been and is being followed without the slightest deviation. Inferences made in some quarters after the Allied Council meeting of October 16 that a change in policy has been envisaged by Ambassador Acheson have no foundation."

"The only concern the Ambassador had in mind was to give due credit to certain meritorious actions of the Japanese Government and people in their efforts to obey principles laid down for occupation and in their endeavour to assist in democratic processes. Ambassador Acheson merely noted with satisfaction that the Japanese aim to accomplish principles of the occupation and they were now generally in consonance with the basic policies stipulated to that end.—Central News.

UNION OF U.S. FORCES

Washington, Oct. 19 (UP).—The Secretary of War, Mr. Robert Patterson, in a new plea for unification of the armed forces, said today that "even at this late date we still have the same division of command in Hawaii and Alaska that existed in Pearl Harbour."

He said he intends to press for a merger of the army, navy and air forces as soon as the new Congress reconvenes and offered, in the event unification succeeds, to give up his portfolio.

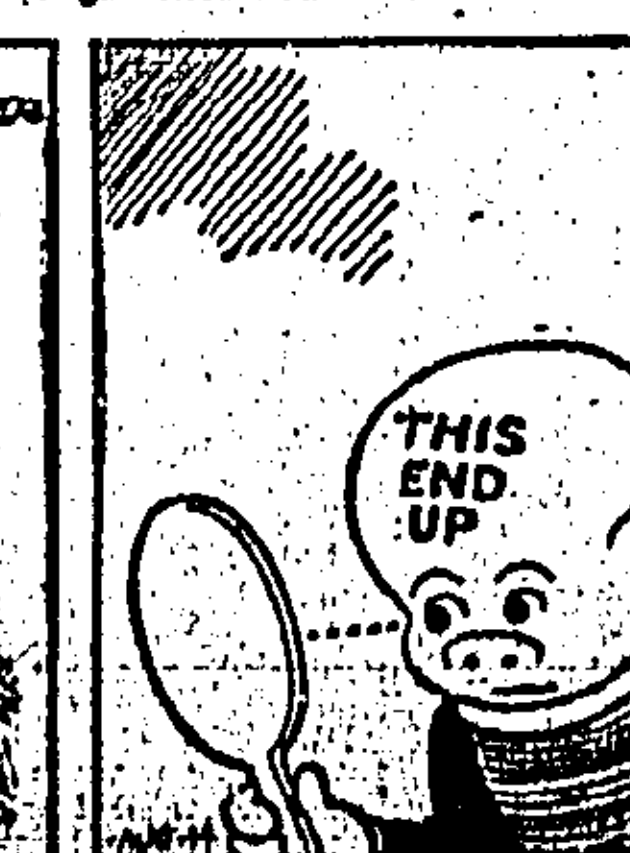
"I am not one of those who deprecate sea power. The time is neither here nor in the near future that sea power will not continue to play an important part in our national defence," he concluded.

MARSHALL FOR BRITAIN?

New York, Oct. 19 (UP).—The magazine Business Week reported today, "Don't be surprised if Gen. Marshall returns from China soon. Washington is practically ready to abandon its efforts to establish a Nationalist-Communist coalition government, inasmuch as no one in the administration seems to know what the US policy in the Far East should be."

"If Marshall returns soon he may be asked by the President to become Ambassador to Britain. Until now the London post has been handled before a number of men who are financially able to make large contributions to the Democratic Party, but none so

By Ernie Bushmiller



The Soviet Union Does Not Want War

(By Eric Downton)

who has just returned from Moscow, where he was Reuter's Correspondent.

DOES Russia want war? Will there be war with the Soviet Union?

Innumerable times since I left the USSR recently I have been asked these bald and alarming questions. Coming back to Western Europe after 18 months in Moscow, I was struck by the uncertainty and trepidation with which Soviet foreign policy is regarded.

The Soviet Union, there is not the slightest doubt, does not want war. Having suffered terribly she wants, above all, to rebuild and raise her general living standard.

But the USSR is determined to strive for security, again security, and all the time security. Security is an obsession. Any Russian in his late thirties or more has vivid recollections of the intervention period, when the outside world sent men and arms to help try to crush the infant Communist regime.

Any Russian schoolboy can recapitulate the official Soviet version of the attitude of the "capitalist-bourgeois" Powers to the USSR through the twenties, through the Munich and pre-war periods.

Potential Danger
To the Russian, it seems, there is every reason to distrust the capitalist States. Press, radio, lecturers, Party workers and schoolmasters, preach that as long as capitalism exists there is a potential danger to the world's only Soviet Socialist state. "Reactionaries" especially in England and America, it is believed, are trying to foment war against the Soviet Union.

While such potential danger exists, adequate armed forces are regarded as a regrettable necessity. No secret is made of the efforts to improve the technical standards of the army, air force and navy.

The Red Army is still a formidable instrument, despite extensive and obvious demobilisation. No foreign military attaché in Moscow will commit himself to a figure for the number of Russians under arms today, but 2,000,000 is a figure often mentioned.

Security also involves the establishment of "friendly" governments in countries bordering the USSR. Russians do not think this unreasonable. "Would America tolerate openly hostile regimes in Mexico or Canada; Britain in Ireland or Scotland?" they ask.

The Atom Bomb

The atom bomb is the greatest single factor creating distrust and hostility in the Russian mind, and I do not think Generalissimo Stalin's recent comments on the atom bomb will do much to dissipate these feelings. The United States, and to a considerably lesser degree Britain, are frequently accused of using their knowledge of the atom bomb to attempt to coerce the USSR and other countries—Russians are confident they will themselves be able to manufacture atom bombs in the reasonably near future. There are reports that Lavrenty Beria, powerful member of the Politburo, whose resignation several months ago from the post of Minister of Home Affairs caused widespread speculation, is directing a vast network of research enterprises probing the secrets of atomic energy and dissipating of almost unlimited funds. Asserting that they played the major role in defeating the forces of Fascism in the war, the Russians say they have every right to a commensurate voice in the peace. In other words, the loudest voice.

RN ENCOURAGES PLAN FOR WORLD BIRD-WATCHING ECONOMY

Bird watching will be officially encouraged in Britain's Royal Navy.

If sufficient support can be obtained it is proposed to form a Royal Naval Bird Watching Society. In the Fleet Order making this announcement, the objects of the proposed Society are stated as follows: (a) to encourage and develop the art of bird watching among Royal Navy and Royal Marine personnel with special emphasis on bird watching at sea; (b) to carry out investigations on ornithological matters connected with bird behaviour and movement over the sea for outside societies and individuals.

Britain's Royal Society for the Protection of Birds was delighted to hear of this proposal. "There are always plenty of people bird watching on land, but few at sea," said an official of that organisation. "To my mind there is considerable scope for such a Society—it will be almost like starting on a new, untouched field of investigation, and for our part, we shall be only too glad to help the Society in any way we can. It is always difficult work in initial stages—the first year or two; we have an extensive library to assist them."

U.S. "IMPERIALISM" CHARGES DENIED

Washington, Oct. 19 (UP).—Senator Vandenberg, referring to charges of United States imperialism, said that "our kind of imperialism is just established fact and independent of Communist propaganda."

But above all I am convinced the Soviet Union wants a long spell of peace. Travel through the terribly mutilated areas of the Ukraine and White Russia, as I did a few months ago, and you will understand why.

Heart-Breaking Task
The USSR is faced with a heart-breaking task of post-war reconstruction. Among the pressing handicaps the USSR must surmount is a great lack of specialists in all spheres—engineers, doctors, scientists, diplomats, dentists, teachers, agronomists, right through the list of skilled and professional men.

Starting from scratch after the Revolution and civil war, the Soviet Union has never had time to create anything like the large cadres of specialists necessary for the development of one-sixth of the earth's surface and almost 200,000,000 people. The war exacerbated the shortage. This shortage has a far-reaching effect on the USSR's attitude and relations with the outside world.

Among the many questions I am frequently asked now is "What about the Iron Curtain?" Exaggerations have been current on both sides in the heated arguments about the "Iron Curtain." A very strict censorship is imposed on the dispatches of foreign correspondents working in Moscow but this is nothing new, having existed for years before the war.

Misleading Articles

The Soviet authorities contend that foreign journalists have so often proved hostile and written misleading articles that a self-protective censorship is justified.

Deputations from abroad visiting the USSR on the invitation of the Soviet Government, however, are able to travel wherever they wish. They are given special facilities, living and travelling in great comfort. Resident correspondents, however, do not have freedom of movement. British and American newsmen in Moscow, for example, have asked a number of times to be allowed to visit the Urals and the Baltic States. Up to the time I left, permission had been refused.

However, several other trips have been arranged for journalists since then, including four of the Ukraine and White Russia and doubtless other tours will be organised in the near future.

Another question I am asked is: "What is the attitude of the Soviet Government to Communist parties abroad?"

The Soviet Government regards the Communist parties as the most politically advanced elements in the vanguard of the politically-conscious proletariat. A prominent Soviet political writer, Baltisky, has given the Soviet definition of true patriotism and patriots are those who are working for the genuine good of the "broad people's masses."

The Soviet Government is the only government of its kind in the world created by the will of the "broad people's masses." As such it is the "spearhead" of the "great hopeful bulwark" of the proletariat everywhere. So no true patriot in any country, according to this contention, can be anti-Soviet.—Reuter.



Jessie Matthews singing in the British Broadcasting Corporation Television programme "Starlight," with Bob Busby at the piano. Jessie Matthews is a real success story. Her father was a fruit salesman in London's Soho, and she was one of eleven children. She is proud of the fact that she made her own career, fighting by sheer grit and determination to the very pinnacle of stage and screen fame. Her chance came early. She toured America in the chorus of a Charlie Rouse and when Gertrude Lawrence fell ill she was offered her part, becoming a leading lady. Two years later she became a London star, making a great name in C. B. Cochran's revue "One Damn Thing After Another," followed by "This Year of Grace" and "Wake Up and Dream." Then came Cochran's very successful "Evergreen" in which Jessie Matthews became the sensation of London. Since then she has had many other successes in films and radio as well as on the stage. She has broadcast in the BBC's overseas short-wave service.

POSSIBLE EXPERIENCES ON A TRIP TO THE MOON

The man who rides a rocket to the moon may discover, halfway up, that he doesn't know whether he is coming or going. If he studies his compass, it will not tell him a thing.

Prof Gordon A. Atwater, curator and chairman of the Hayden Planetarium and President of the Institute of Navigation, made that clear in an interview recently when discussing the possibilities of a trip to the moon, says United Press.

"Once the rocket passed beyond the earth's atmosphere, the compass would lose all sense of direction," Prof Atwater said. "There would be no way for the rocket's occupant to tell north from south, or east from west. He would not even be able to tell his left from his right because that, too, depends on gravity."

The rocket rider, at all times, probably would be able to see both the moon and earth, Prof Atwater said, but he would have no way of making certain that he was on a collision course.

Prof Atwater added that the rocket would need some type of window because it would be essential for the pilot to see the universe around him. "However, I'm not certain that such a window would be possible because of conditions under which the rocket would travel. It may be that radar or television could be used to solve this problem."

As things stand now, it would be impossible for the man inside the rocket to determine his course, or to make certain that he collided with the moon," Prof Atwater explained. "Although he could see it, he probably would miss it and ride right on past into the universe, where he would become another endlessly moving planet."

All compasses, whether magnetic or gyro, depend upon the force of gravity. Some scientists believe that rockets, possibly with humans inside, might make it to the moon by following a radar beam—much as

acrophanes now follow a radio beam on scheduled cross-country flights. "But we must realise," Prof Atwater explained, "that if a radar station in New Jersey sent out signals to establish a route to the moon, this route would be constantly changing, as both the moon and the earth moved, and that within 12 hours the New Jersey station would be completely on the other side of the world."

Prof Atwater said that the difficulty might be overcome by establishing a chain of radar stations across the earth, with each station relaying the beam, but it would be extremely expensive.

If the rocket ploughs through to the moon, the man in the rocket would still have troubles. There is practically no atmosphere around the moon, which means that the rocket would be travelling at a terrific speed—probably thousands of miles per hour—when it crash-landed on the moon.

Then, too, if the rocket landed intact, and the occupant was still alive, he would not dare step outside because he would blow up immediately like an over-sized balloon and explode. The pressure inside his body would be much greater than the pressure outside.

However, Prof. Atwater does not say that some day the trip will not be made. "Science progresses too fast for any statement like that," he said.

He believes that projectiles, without human cargo, will be fired at the moon in the near future. "Probably many of them will miss before the first one connects," he said. "And the time may come, by the trial-and-error method, when they can hit the moon whenever they want to."

British Links With The Low Countries

London, Oct. 18 (LPS).—To-day, six postmen from the British Post Office are in Brussels in response to an invitation from Brussels postmen to attend a ceremony connected with the establishment of a society to keep alive the spirit of comradeship among Belgium postmen of the Underground, many of whom did valuable work distributing underground newspapers while others were killed in concentration camps.

It was also announced this week that men of the Royal Navy, and especially of the Royal Marines, who helped to capture Walcheren, are contributing to a fund opened by the Dutch Government to replace 1,500,000 trees destroyed by flooding and the final assault on the island when the way open to the Allied sweep across the Netherlands.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"You'd better have a talk with George—he hasn't saved a penny this summer. I'm afraid when he was in Japan."

YORKSHIRE NEWSLETTER

There is no doubt that one of the chief topics of conversation throughout Yorkshire this week has been the success of Bruce Woodcock against Gus Lesnevich in their fight at Harringay.

I am assuming that you all know about that, the Bruce won etc, but I do not expect you to know the reaction to it in the area which can rightly claim to have the most concern in the future of Britain's most promising heavyweight.

There is nothing that would delight the true sportsman more than to see Bruce having a go for the world championship at the earliest possible moment, but there are those who have a bit of that native caution which urges he should not rush too quickly to try and take the crown from Joe Louis.

It is the section of opinion which believes that Bruce cannot too quickly make his claim in this direction.

Bruce himself has cleared the air in one direction by revealing that when he met Renet, the Frenchman for the European championship there was an understanding that if he was successful he would meet anyone else nominated by the French boxing authority at a future date.

Will Keep Promise
Bruce is the type that once having made a promise he keeps it, and so his intention is to honour that promise first. He may also meet one or two other European boxers before he even meets Samit Maulro again.

The Doncaster man is not one to over-estimate his own powers or ability, but it can be taken for granted that when he said he was better against Lesnevich than he has ever been before he was speaking the honest truth.

This confidence, however, I am convinced is not such as will make him rush in to tackle the coloured American too soon. Bruce is young enough to be able to wait a few months and add still more experience to his knowledge before he fights in America, or in Britain for preference, for the world title.

One thing Yorkshire wants; I have mentioned it before and the demand is growing; it is to see Bruce in a really serious contest in his own country. Naturally the nearer to Doncaster this can be arranged the better. If Bruce can do it he will.

Official Honoured

Sir Charles des Forges, Town Clerk of Rotherham and Clerk to the peace there for 34 years until his recent retirement has had his painting in oils presented to him by the Borough as a mark of appreciation of his services. It is a rare thing for an official to be so honoured, and Sir Charles' portrait will have the honour of being hung in the Council Chamber, where only Mayors have been "hung" before.

Hull University College, Principal Mr J. H. Nicholson, has found a novel way of easing the accommodation question for would-be students. He has taken over the hatted military camp at Harland Way, Cottingham, for the purpose. The Camp is now derelict, but Mr Nicholson plans to have it ready by October—so that 200 students can take up University College life there. He will run it on the lines of the Paris student Community.

Meanwhile, Sheffield University has been faced with a problem almost as acute. It wanted accommodation for nearly 200 ex-service students who are to resume their studies in the October term. An appeal by the local British Legion has been successful in finding lodgings for most of the ex-service men and women.

Sheffield Institute
Sheffield by the way has a gigantic plan on hand for building an ex-servicemen institute which will be open to all ex-servicemen and women. It is hoped that it will be in the centre of the town and will form not only a social centre, but also an administrative centre for all ex-service organisations in the city. The cost will be approximately £50,000 and an appeal is being launched for financial help.

Ex-servicemen and women are already subscribing towards the cost by becoming Founder-members. Relatives of men who died in the war are enrolling as Founders in Memory.

Earl Peel has bought from Lord Rochdale 30,000 acres in Swaledale, comprising practically the whole of upper Swaledale, one of the most beautiful tracts of country in England.

It includes some of the finest grouse shooting in the country, and eleven farms. Gunnerside Lodge where Lord and Lady Peel are at present residing is included, as also is Keld Lodge, which for some years has been used by the Youth Hostels Association.

Lord Peel is anxious that it should continue to be so used, and has thus given a practical demonstration of his keen interest in the Youth movement.

F/Lt Deryck Westley Grocock of Leeds has been appointed to the King's Flight of Transport Command and will be co-pilot of the Queen's plane when the Royal Family flies to South Africa next year.

An old boy of Leeds Modern School he volunteered for the R.A.F. in 1940, was trained in America and won the A.F.C. for his work with Transport Command in India and Burma.

His home is at Headingley, and he is the son of Mr Cyril Grocock, member of the well known firm of grocers.

Taipei, Oct. 20.—Conducting a routine search of certain hotels here last night, the local Gendarmes arrested a spy suspect named Chen Wen-chieh. He had in his possession a radio transmitting set, receiving set and other incriminating items. The case is under investigation by the local judicial organisation.

TO-DAY ONLY **QUEEN'S** 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. At 2.30, 5.15,

THE PRIZE-SURPRISE OF THE YEAR!
Charles BOYER * Margaret SULLAVAN

"APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE"
with RITA JOHNSON—A Universal Picture!
—TO-MORROW—

(RETURN ENGAGEMENT—ONE DAY ONLY)

THEY GET ALONG LIKE DYNAMITE and a BLOW TORCH!

EDWARD SMALL presents
BRIAN DONLEVY
MIRIAM HOPKINS
PRESTON FOSTER

A Gentleman AFTER DARK
Smooth, slick, satiric in a top hat!

Harold Huber • Philip Reed • Gloria Holden • Douglass Dumbrille • Sharon Douglas • Bill Henry

ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY:—2.30—5.15—7.30—9.30 p.m.
SIZZLING ADVENTURE....FLAMING ROMANCE!

THRILLS THAT "JINGLE, JANGLE, JINGLE"

THE FOREST RANGERS

McMURRAY GODDARD HAYWARD

Commencing To-morrow "JUNIOR MISS"

4 SHOWS **CATHAY** At 2.30, 5.15, DAILY. 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES...TIME OUT FOR LAUGHS!

"ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE"

Starring: LEWIS STONE * MICKEY ROONEY
(BATHING BEAUTY) ESTHER WILLIAM

—TO-MORROW—

Bill Cody in "BLAZING JUSTICE"

NEXT CHANGE AT THE KING'S

CHARLES BOYER IRVING BERLIN
Gaslight
New production by the Theatre Guild

Dame MAY WHITTY
Annette LANSBURY
Barbara EVEREST

PANAMA NOTE TO U.S.

Return of Panamanian War Time Bases Demanded

Panama, Oct. 10. (UP).—A second strong demand that the United States hand back all war-time bases on Panamanian territory is contained in the new note the Panama Government gave US Ambassador Frank T. Hines.

The new note is said to contain an emphatic reiteration of the previous demand that, in accordance with the 1942 agreement, all war-time bases are now to be returned. The agreement provides the bases to be returned a year of the war's end.

Thus far the United States Government has maintained that the agreement applies to the actual signature of the peace treaties with Japan and Germany but the Panamanian Government contends that it applies to the actual date of cessation of fighting and since the Japanese war ended more than a year ago the expiry date for the return of the bases was September 1.

COLLABORATION CHARGE

Peiping, Oct. 20.—Chien Tao-sheng, former President of the National Peiping University, operated during the war under Japanese control, yesterday denied charges of collaboration in the Japanese Court hand back all war-time bases on Panamanian territory.

Chien submitted a number of documents in support of his defence and claimed he had never collaborated with the Japanese.

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

Filmed from "BROADWAY'S" sensational stage hit!

KISS and TELL

SHIRLEY TEMPLE

NEXT CHANGE
By Special Request!

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURE

POSITIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated or qualified (or, if desired, engineers, officers for employment as Coast Staff Officers on the ships of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Employment is also offered to men experienced in navigating small craft. Applicants are interviewed at the office of the Chinese Maritime Customs at 10, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

